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The McClintock genealog

THE McCLINTOCK GENEALOGY

REPRINTED FROM VOLUME ONE OF *The Genealogical Register*
EDITED BY
WILLIAM M. MERVINE

PHILADELPHIA
1913

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McCLINTOCK

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ALEXANDER McCLINTOCK, whose parentage is unknown, died at Trinta House, in Donegal, Ireland, September 6, 1670. The authority for the places and dates here given is chiefly derived from a manuscript pedigree communicated to Emory McClintock in September, 1900, by Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the famous Arctic explorer (who was also responsible for the spelling of Trinta[1]), and from another manuscript given him at the same time, containing a careful copy, made personally by the admiral, of the various tombstones contained in the parish churchyard of Taughboyne; as well as from a copy supplied to him of a pedigree by the late Rt. Rev. William Alexander, Primate of all Ireland. The mother of the late Archbishop of Armagh was a McClintock. The archbishop died in 1911 at a very advanced age. A pedigree filed in the office of Ulster King of Arms by John McClintock, in 1815, is referred to below as the Drumcar pedigree. Some particulars have been derived from tradition.

Alexander McClintock probably spelled the name McKlintock, as his three sons employed that spelling; it appears in Gaelic as McIlleanting. "Agnes Stinston, wife of Alex McClintock, Sen.," probably the widow of one Stinson or Stevenson, is said to have been the daughter of Donald McClean, of Argyleshire, and to have been married in Glasgow about 1648. She died December 6, 1696; buried in Taughboyne Churchyard. He was buried in the same place, September 6, 1670.

Alexander McClintock is supposed by some to have been, like his wife, a native of Argyleshire. The family was certainly

[1] Spelled in the Drumcar pedigree, and by Admiral McClintock, Traintaugh; Treantagh on the latest official survey map; Trentagh, by the Archbishop.

of Highland origin and may have belonged to a sept of which there is repeated mention in the record of the Privy Council of Scotland, residing on land of the Duke of Lennox in Dumbartonshire, on the west coast of Loch Lomond. Concerning the family arms, the supplement to Berry's *Encyclopedia Heraldica* printed about 1835, gives: "McClintock (Scotland) a chevron ermine between 3 escallops. Crest a lion passant proper." Nisbet's book on Scotch heraldry describes the arms of Ramorny, "a chevron between three escallops." According to the last authority, chevrons were granted in Scotland to those who had done special service to the King. The only important public service known to have been performed by a McClintock in Scotland, was the killing of the victorious Black John McGregor, in Glenfruin, 1603, by "young McClintock;" the single exploit on the king's side in what was otherwise a mere massacre of the king's friends. The massacre of Glenfruin has been celebrated by Scott in his Lady of the Lake, and an earlier version, giving an account of young McClintock's exploit, written by the family bard of the Colquhouns, has been recently printed. The name of "young McClintock," not positively known, was probably John. The records of the Privy Council show that a John McClintock of Ross-Dhu was killed by an assassin's dagger in or about 1612.

Trinta in Donegal remained in the possession of the Duke of Lennox until acquired by the heirs of Alexander McClintock. The Muster Roll of Ulster made in 1630, shows "Alexander McLentock," bearing a sword and pike, on the lands of the Duke of Lennox, in the Barony of Rapho, County Donegal. The Duke of Lennox, at this time chief among the king's friends, may have granted the arms himself. The right of a nobleman to grant a coat of arms was strongly maintained, as late as 1600 at least, as is shown in volume five of the Carew manuscripts, where the pretensions of the royal heralds to regulate such matters are denied. This makes it more intelligible why the McClintock arms were never recorded by Lyon, King of Arms, and more particularly because those who bore the arms went to Ireland before 1650, while it was only in 1672 that a law required all Scottish

arms to be brought to Lyon for record. The ancient arms of the family were altered by Betham, Ulster King of Arms, as stated in Burke's Armory. A sweeping change was made by him, applying to all branches of the family excepting that of Drumcar; the attempted change affecting the tinctures of the escallops and especially the crest. At his table in London, July 28, 1904, the admiral stated positively that the family had always borne the same arms, unchanged, and especially mentioned the crest, a lion proper. The table cloth at dinner had been copied from an ancient table cloth, in possession of Archbishop Alexander, dated 1689. Several copies of this cloth had been woven for members of the family, and this one had been preserved by the archbishop. It was a work of considerable art, exhibiting the old coat of arms, animals and various emblems of the chase, indicating that the family at Trinta had pretentions much above the ordinary. The modern copy, woven for the admiral, must have been a work involving considerable skill.

A trace of Alexander McClintock's existence in the year 1665 is found in "The Laggan and its Presbyterianism," by the Rev. Alexander B. Lecky, B. A. (Belfast, 1905), where his name appears as having paid the Hearth Tax in the parish of Taughboyne in that year. The names of other McClintocks residing in the locality are given in this publication: chiefly John, and one Gilbert appears who seems to have died in 1665. It may be plausibly surmised that the name of the father of Alexander was John Burke, in the pedigree of Lord Rathdonnell, makes the father's name a mythical Alexander, who came over from Scotland in the 16th century and bought the estate of Rathdonnell. This estate, which belonged to the archbishop for many years, was purchased in or about 1740 by one of the latter's ancestors. This information, received from the archbishop, was communicated to Emory McClintock by the admiral in his own handwriting.

Children of Alexander McClintock and Agnes McClean:

1. **John McClintock,** born about 1649; died 1707; married **Jenet Lowry.**

2. William McClintock, born 1657; died 1724; married Elizabeth Harvey.
3. Alexander McClintock, lieutenant in the British army or Irish Volunteers; born about 1660; died September 14, 1689; married Sarah Young. Some doubt has been expressed whether Alexander was not the eldest of the three brothers. He was married before either of the others, and from a document written before his death it appears that his father and himself were known respectively as "Senior" and "Junior." In his will proved 1690, he is described as of Trentaugh, while John appears as residing near by. All tradition favors the claim of John to have been the eldest.
4. Jane McClintock married —— Porter.

JOHN McCLINTOCK, son of Alexander McClintock and Agnes McClean, born about 1649,[2] inherited his father's property, possibly after the death of his brother, Lieutenant Alexander. He married August 11, 1687,[3] Jane, fourth daughter of John Lowry, of Aghenis, County Tyrone. Her name appears variously as Jane and Jenet, and on the tombstone, "Mrs. Jenet McClintock wife to the above John McClintock." This tombstone, of husband and wife, was carefully engraved after 1765 by James McClintock, their grandson, who must have known the correct spelling of his grandmother's name. John Lowry of Aghenis was one of the greatest landed proprietors in those parts, and fourth in lineal descent from him was the first Earl Belmore. The name was written in Ireland according to the local usage, but an ancestor of his spelled it Laurie, which is more familiar to American ears. The family seat was Maxwelton, renowned from the famous song of which the heroine was Annie Laurie, a daughter of the house.

John McClintock's will dated September 1, 1707, gave his wife £20 per annum and the lease of Trinta during her life or widowhood, and £50 to dispose of by will, besides ten cows, two of the best horses, and twelve sheep; to his son Alexander a free-

[2] Pedigree of Admiral McClintock.

[3] *Ibid.*

hold in St. Johnstone; to his daughter Mary £40, and to daughter Katherine £20; each child was named in the will and bond was given by Alexander McClintock, October 4, 1719, as the guardian of the living minor children, named James and Robert.[4] The fact that the son George had died before the bond was given is important. Jenet, widow of John McClintock, died December 28, 1739.

The extant pedigrees beginning with the Drumcar pedigree, state that certain of the children are supposed to have died young. These are the first John, the first Robert, William, James, Anne and George. The marble tombstone before spoken of states that the father and mother were buried there "with many of their children." The bond of 1719 shows that William was living and of age, and that James was ten years old; there is nothing extant at Drumcar to bear out the statement that these two children died young. In short, the Drumcar pedigree, filed in 1814, and followed by Burke, is erroneous in respect to those two children.[5]

Children of John McClintock and Jenet Lowry:

1. John McClintock, born February 1, 1688-9; died young.
2. Mary McClintock, born February 2, 1690; married —— Gray, esquire, of Donegal.
3. Alexander McClintock, barrister, born September 30, 1692; died in Dublin, May 25, 1773.
4. Catherine McClintock, born October 5, 1693; died young.
5. Robert McClintock, born May 13, 1695; died young.
6. **William McClintock,** born January 9, 1696–7; died March, 1774; married **Isabella Forster.**
7. John McClintock, born March 27, 1698; died May 26, 1765.
8. James McClintock, born December 19, 1699.
9. Anne McClintock, born July 17, 1701; died young.
10. Robert McClintock, born October 27, 1702; died at Castrues, November 18, 1758.
11. George McClintock, born September 8, 1707; died young.

[4] Prerogative Wills, Dublin.

[5] From a privately printed chart in the possession of Colonel William McClintock of Dunmore.

WILLIAM McCLINTOCK, son of John McClintock and Jenet Lowry, born at Trinta, January 9, 1696–7, did not die young, as stated in the Drumcar pedigree, but was certainly living towards the end of 1719. He was one of the brothers not named in the aforesaid bond of guardianship. Tradition locates him in a bleak and sparsely settled district, in the parish of Cappagh in Tyrone. There is no reason for his choice of this place; but it was the residence of his aunt Rebecca, the wife of William Moore of Ballymagrane, near Cappagh; and sister of his mother, Jenet Lowry. The Moores remained for generations warm friends of the McClintocks, a friendship which has endured since the descendants of both families spread through the United States. Another of his mother's sisters, Katherine Perry, lived upon the estate adjacent to that of John Forster, at Mullaghmore. Ballymagrane is in the parish of Aghelow and barony of Dungannon, County Tyrone. Rebecca Lowry, wife of William Moore, is referred to by Lord Belmore in the *Two Ulster Manors*. The following data concerning the Moore family have been collected by Mr. Emory McClintock.

Among the Protestants who were attainted by James II, in 1689, were: James Moore of Garvey, esquire, son of William; James Moore of Tully, gentleman; James Moore of Derryoretly, gentleman; John Lowry of Aghenis, gentleman; John Lowry, Jr., and Robert Lowry of the same place, gentlemen; Captain William Moore of Garvey; James Moore of Lissaleen; Thomas and John Moore of Ballynelogh; John Moore of Anaghaloghan, gentleman; all late of County Tyrone.

A lease was made July 2, 1712, for three lives renewable forever, by Thomas Whyte of Redhills, Cavan, esquire, to William Moore of Dromearn in County Tyrone, gentleman. For the lands of Dromont and Dromearn and the Mill of Ballymagrane called Dromont Mill, in the said Dromont, with the mill tolls of Ballymagrane Manor and all weirs, millraces, &c., to hold for the three lives of William Moore the lessee, his son Robert Moore and John Lowrie, son of Robert Lowry of Aghenis, County Tyrone, esquire. At £31, 10 shillings rent, and £23 renewal fine. Witnessed by

James Brisban, Alexander M'Clintock and William Fleming.[6] Alexander McClintock witnessed a lease made November 1, 1713, by Thomas White of Redhills to William Moore of Dromont, in Ballymagrane Manor, Aghelow Parish, County Tyrone, gentleman.[7] Drummond, Drumearn and Mulnahorn, are townlands in Aghalow Parish, Ballymagrane Manor, about a half mile east of Aghnacloy village.

William McClintock married in 1738, Isabella Forster, daughter of John Forster of Tullaghan in the county of Monaghan.[8] This marriage probably took place shortly after the death of Isabella's father, John Forster, who left her a small legacy of £400. Jenet, the mother of William McClintock, died in 1739, and as she was the head of the house at Trinta, according to her husband's will, this event probably threw William on his own resources, as he was not on friendly terms with his eldest brother, Alexander. Hence the settlement at Cappagh detailed above.

The cause of this bitter family quarrel, which continued for generations, is unknown, although it was probably due to jealousy. A marked preference was shown in the father's will for his son John, who was named as executor, and whose characteristics indicate that he was distinctly a "business man" in the modern phrase. It is not likely that any personal fault would have been found in William, as his children and grandchildren showed veneration for his memory; but when recrimination begins among people of so highly peppery a nature, there is no end to the trouble which may ensue.

The last survivor of William McClintock's great grandchildren was Mrs. Joseph Graydon, who died July 14, 1900, aged seventy-nine years. She was unusually respected, and to the last was treasurer of a ladies' society for aiding young candidates for the Methodist ministry. She retained all her faculties, had a good memory, and a warm interest in the traditions of her father's

[6] Memorial No. 6305, Volume 14, p. 318. Registry of Deeds, Dublin.

[7] *Ibid.*

[8] Witherow, *Derry and Enniskillen in the year 1689*, Belfast, 1885, p. 334.

family. On the last night of her life she was in remarkably good spirits and told of the violent aversion shown by her father to the names of Alexander and Catherine. His wife's nephew, Alexander Boyle, was always called John when he came to her father's house. The aversion shown to the name of Catherine is more obscure; William's wife was baptized Catherine Isabella Forster. It is mentioned in Shirley's History of Monaghan,[9] that her father, John Forster, named several children "Isabella," and gave an additional name to each of them. She was known in Cappagh uniformly as "Isabella," and her tombstone and the church entry alike describe her as "Isabella McClintock wife of William McClintock." It is likely that the extra names given to the children named "Isabella" were merely formal. Her children and grandchildren held her in the greatest awe as some one different from themselves and others, and the name of Forster was punctiliously kept alive, including the "r" in the middle. Her death occurred on May 14, 1773.

One or two other recollections of Mrs. Graydon's youth were given, of which the most prominent in her mind was her father's aversion to any talk about his family. She spoke of a nurse Margery Hagen, who about 1830 told the children that the family came from Trinta, a speech which drew from him a threat of dismissal. He did once mention an ancestral estate with a "black rock," which produced a theory among the children that "Black rock" was the name of the estate. In fact there is at Trinta, on the estate above the house, a high black rock, a spur of the mountain Dooish (black mountain), since mined for slate.

William McClintock's will, written for him on his deathbed, February 24, 1774, just ten days before the day of his burial, described him as "weak in body," and bequeathed to his grandson Robert, son of James, the loom that had belonged to his "son Robert in his lifetime," and distributed other effects among his three children, namely James, Jenet (so spelled always, five times repeated), and Margaret; to Jenet he left "the house and land,"

[9] Shirley, *The History of Monaghan.*

the "horse furniture" (harness, wagons, etc.,) and a heifer and calf, with half of the sheep; the other half, and the rest of the cows, to her sister; the household goods were to be divided between the daughters; Jenet to give her sister board and lodging for one year, and one guinea. James Moore of Letterbyne, and William Moore of Killstrole, both in the parish of Ardstraw, were made overseers, and the testator's son James of Reaghan in Cappagh was appointed executor. Witnesses, Charles Ker and John S. Moore. The will was never proved, though filed and indexed in Dublin.[10]

Children of William McClintock and Isabella Forster:

1. **James McClintock,** born 1739; died November 20, 1832; married **Margaret Lemon.**
2. Robert McClintock.
3. Jenet McClintock.
4. Margaret McClintock.

JAMES McCLINTOCK, son of William McClintock and Isabella Forster, born about 1739, learned the art and practice of medicine from his father, settled in the town land of Reaghan in the same parish, and also engaged in the manufacture of linen. He married May 5, 1765, Margaret Lemon; the name, according to tradition, having originally been Le Moyne.

In a description of the parish of Cappagh, written by H. S. Hetherington, an Irish-American, while visiting there, he stated that one of the chief characters of the place was absent, old Doctor James McClintock, whom he described at length and mentioned certain of his peculiarities which lingered in the recollections of the neighbors. He must have been about ninety years of age, presuming the date of the recollections to have been about 1830. The old doctor seems to have been the local pope or oracle of the neighborhood, he "could outspell the whole school and was also the best writer."[11]

[10] Prerogative Wills, Dublin.

[11] *The Miami* (Ohio) *Helmet*, May 6, 1875.

James McClintock was a conservative in politics, and very stiff in a sort of family pride, which appeared in the final quarrel with his son John, and towards certain rich relatives, whose names were never to be mentioned. This feeling was not unnatural, for after his father's death he was the nearest natural heir to his uncle Alexander, who dying in Dublin in 1775, over eighty years of age, a very rich man, left the bulk of his property to a cousin of James.

The following is the inscription on his tombstone, in old Cappagh Churchyard, where burial did not at all imply church services: "Erected in memory of James McClintock who died November 20th, 1832 aged 93 years, and of Margaret McClintock who died Feb. 12th 1823 aged 86 years, by their affectionate son John McClintock of Philadelphia, in the year 1850." The latter never revisited Ireland, and the stone was arranged for, at his request, by his son John, who visited Cappagh in 1850.

The brothers, William and James, seem to have been strongly united in sympathy, as each of them named his eldest son after the other, and the alternation was kept up by their sons, William's James naming a son William, and James's William naming a son James. The last James McClintock was for fifty-eight years the Presbyterian minister of the Crossroad congregation in Cappagh, dying in 1849.

Children of James McClintock and Margaret Lemon: [12]

1. William McClintock, baptized October 16, 1766.
2. Mary McClintock, baptized August 20, 1768.
3. Robert McClintock, died young.
4. Hugh McClintock, who left only daughters.
5. **John McClintock,** born 1784; died 1856; married April 19, 1808, **Martha McMackin.**

JOHN McCLINTOCK, son of James McClintock and Margaret Lemon, born in Cappagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1784, was for a time teacher of a school in Omagh, the county seat.

[12] Cappagh Parish Register.

About 1807 he sailed for Philadelphia, disowned by his father, after a quarrel that was not healed for many years. He had lost his heart to Martha McMackin, a girl of sixteen, superior to him in talent as well as beauty, though inferior in social rank, the daughter of Patrick McMackin and Catherine Rogers, of the parish of Newton Stewart, County Tyrone. Her father, though continuing in the Church of Ireland, had been a leader of the Wesleyan Society in the neighborhood, and John Wesley used the Rogers barn as meeting-place. Learning of the opposition of the young man's family, Patrick McMackin promptly forbade the young man's suit, and soon after sent his daugher to join her brother in America. John McClintock was at first at a loss what to do, but learning that James Gowen, one of Martha's suitors, favored by her father, had gone to Philadelphia, he started at once for the same place. Arriving there, with no clue except that which might be found by watching Gowen, his efforts were for some weeks unrewarded, until observing that Gowen was absent at intervals, he followed him to the village of Soudersburg, where John McClintock, a convert to Methodism, was married April 19, 1808, to Martha McMackin.

After many years' prosperity as a merchant in Philadelphia, McClintock suffered a reverse in 1830, and was appointed manager of a bank through the mediation of friends, not least active among them being James Gowen, who was already on the road to wealth. John McClintock subsequently became part owner and chief manager of the Beaver Meadow Coal Mines, then prominent in the infant anthracite industry.

Martha, wife of John McClintock, died July 4, 1840, and he married second, near the end of 1841, Brigetta McGovern, who survived him. He died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1856. John McClintock has been described as a man of middle height, with light hair and eyes, and "of unusual intelligence; alert in movement, irrepressible in temper, persistent, tenacious, and a man of mark in his religious communion."

Children of John McClintock and Martha McMackin:

1. James McClintock, M. D., born April 8, 1809; died October 19, 1881; married Mary Smith.
2. Jane McClintock, born September 3, 1811; died November 29, 1884.
3. **John McClintock,** born October 27, 1814; died March 4, 1870; married first, December 20, 1836, **Caroline Augusta Wakeman;** married second, Catherine Wilkins Stevenson.
4. William McClintock, born in 1817; supposed to have been killed at Buena Vista, Mexico, February 23, 1847.
5. Robert Burch McClintock, born June 11, 1819; died October 23, 1889.
6. Martha McClintock, born November 23, 1821; died July, 1900; married July 2, 1861, Joseph Graydon.
7. Samuel Ross McClintock, M. D., born 1826; went to California in 1849, and was never heard from.
8. Margaret McClintock, born December 15, 1828; died November 9, 1856; married Rev. Wm. Godman.

Children of John McClintock and Brigeta McGovern:

9. Emory Waugh McClintock, born 1842; died about 1900.
10. Edgar Wakeman McClintock, born about 1844; died about 1880.

JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D., son of John McClintock and Martha McMackin, born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1814, graduated with honor from the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and received the degree of M. A. in due course. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the same University in 1848, and that of LL. D., from Rutgers College. He at once entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1836 became professor of mathematics in Dickinson College. He subsequently made a specialty of ancient languages until 1848. During this period he brought out a series of text-books which found favor, translated or edited various works, and contributed frequently to reviews and journals.

Mr. McClintock married in Jersey City, December 20, 1836, Caroline Augusta, daughter of Jabez Wakeman and Sarah Betts, who was, by an unusual coincidence, of his exact age. She died March 2, 1850.

In 1848 he was appointed by his church its chief editor, his duties requiring a residence near New York. He married second, October 9, 1851, Catharine Wilkins Stevenson, daughter of George Stevenson, M. D., of Pittsburgh, by his wife Maria Barker, and widow of Robert Emory, D. D. Dr. McClintock was one of the first (two) delegates sent by the Methodist Church to the Wesleyan Church in England in 1857, and during the next eight years was engaged in pastoral work at St. Paul's Church, New York (1857–60 and 1864–65), and the American Chapel in Paris (1860–64). In Paris he was head of the European branch of the Sanitary Commission, organized at the beginning of the Civil War, and was active incessantly, in various ways, with tongue and pen in the cause of his country, being the recognized leader in Europe among non-official Americans. He was chairman of the Centenary Committee of the Methodist Church in 1866, and was President of Drew Theological Seminary from 1867 until his death. He died at Madison, New Jersey, March 4, 1870.

Dr. McClintock's greatest literary work, continued after his death by his associate, Dr. Strong, is the Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Cyclopædia, in ten volumes. His combination of rare qualities as a scholar and as an orator gave him, for his time, a rank in his calling probably unequaled in any denomination. 'It would seem almost worth while to exchange life for such abounding praise," was said after his death by the President of Girard College. "The brightest light in the church was extinguished when John McClintock's sun went down," was the editorial opinion of the chief Presbyterian journal, the *New York Observer ;* and the (Episcopal) Archdeacon of New York, Dr. Tiffany, said that, "one so really great and good must be looked at from many sides to be at all appreciated." *The Independent* (Congregationalist) spoke of him as a "peculiar, remarkable, and unique man," and *Harper's Weekly* sums up many columns with the similar judgment: "a writer and an orator, in brief, a various, versatile, and extraordinary man."

Children of John McClintock and Caroline Augusta Wakeman:

1. Sarah Augusta McClintock, born September 10, 1838; died April 6, 1839.
2. **Emory McClintock,** born September 19, 1840; married first, Zoe Darlington; second, Isabella Bishop.
3. Augusta McClintock, born April 20, 1843; married November 23, 1865, James Madison Longacre.
4. Sarah Louisa McClintock, born August 25, 1845; died November 16, 1846.

Children of John McClintock and Catharine Wilkins Stevenson:

5. Caroline Wakeman McClintock, born July 6, 1853; died in infancy.
6. Catharine McClintock, born 1855; died in infancy.
7. Anne McClintock, born December 31, 1859.

EMORY McCLINTOCK, son of John McClintock and Caroline Augusta Wakeman, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1840. His education was somewhat broken, being divided between the respective colleges of Dickinson, Yale and Columbia, but he was awarded honors or prizes by each, and was graduated by Columbia some months before the rest of his class in 1859, in order to make him at once tutor in mathematics. He filled this post acceptably until September, 1860, when he refused promotion in order to continue his studies in chemistry. This branch occupied him privately in Paris and London until February, 1862, though one semester was spent, in 1861, at the laboratory of the University of Göttingen.

Returning to the United States he sought to engage in the Civil War, and through the mediation of an old instructor, Professor Peck, formerly of West Point, was offered an appointment as second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers in the United States Army, a post highly prized at that time. On his way to Washington to take the place, one warm day in the spring of 1862, he was seized by a recurrence of an earlier sunstroke, of such severity as to deprive him for several years of all capacity for work; even the reading of any book being forbidden.

Mr. McClintock held the position of Consular Agent of the

United States at Bradford, England, from 1863, and married at Addingham, in Yorkshire, January 22, 1868, Zoe Darlington, daughter of John Darlington, Belgian Consul at Bradford. Early in the same year he became Actuary of the *Asbury Life Insurance Company of New York*, and successively took the same position with the *Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee* in 1871, and with the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York* in 1887. Mr. McClintock was elected vice-president of the last named in 1905. He resigned in October of 1911, and was appointed the consulting actuary by the company, which position he still holds and continues as one of its trustees. He married second, January 8, 1890, Isabella Bishop, daughter of the Hon. James Bishop of Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. McClintock has received honorary degrees as follows: Ph.D., 1884, University of Wisconsin; LL.D., 1895, Columbia University; LL.D., 1892, Yale University. He has been President of the American Mathematical Society and of the Actuarial Society of America, and has written numerous mathematical and actuarial papers, many of which are enumerated in the International Insurance Encyclopedia. He was chosen chairman of the Section on Insurance of the World's Fair held in St. Louis in 1904, and has been from the beginning, the Vice-President for America of the Permanent Committee for International Congresses of Actuaries. He has been for many years a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of London, and is connected with corresponding scientific bodies in other capitals. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and was for four years Governor of that Society in New Jersey.

John McClintock, son of Emory McClintock and Zoe Darlington, born March 26, 1872, was Adjutant General of the militia within New York City at the outbreak of the war with Spain, 1898. Recruited five companies for a state regiment of volunteers, and was mustered in as major of the 203d New York Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1898. On March 22, 1899, he was appointed to the regular establishment as second lieutenant, U S. Infantry; later became second lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry by

presidential transfer; promoted first lieutenant, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and captain, U. S. Thirteenth Cavalry, from which position he resigned in November, 1909. Captain McClintock had served three tours in the Philippines, one in Porto Rico, and one as Military Attaché at Vienna. Before the Spanish War, Mr. McClintock had been an active member of the New York Stock Exchange, and he resumed business immediately after leaving the army. In 1910 he purchased a half-interest in an old established firm of wholesale and retail coal merchants, H. L. Herbert & Company, which he serves as vice-president. Mc. McClintock is a member of the following clubs: Racquet, Tennis, Whitehall, and Travelers, New York; Army and Navy, Washington; Jockey and Imperial Automobile, Vienna; Larchmont Yacht and Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, West Chester County, New York. He is a member of the Military Order of the Caraboa; Life Member of the National Rifle Association, and of the Society of the Army in the Philippines; Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the American Revolution; Military Order of Foreign Wars, and many other military and patriotic societies.

1024